

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/Apr 15

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Apr 15

File 487:Columbus Ledger-Enquirer 1994-2004/Apr 14

File 539:Macon Telegraph 1994-2004/Mar 19

File 582:Augusta Chronicle 1996- 2004/Apr 14

File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2004/Apr 15

Set Items Description

S1 0 (MIKE OR MICHAEL) (1W) MATSKO

S2 4 MATSKO AND RETAIL

S3 4 RD (unique items) [not relevant]

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Apr W01

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040408,UT=20040401

E1 0 *AU=MATSKO MICHAEL

E2 2 AU=MATSKO THEODORE N

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200423

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set Items Description

S1 2 AU='MATSKO M' OR AU='MATSKO M J'

1/34/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014697812 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-518516/200255

Customer-specific retail price verifier in retail store, retrieves product price information from central server and adjusts price depending on customer identity and communicates computed price to customer

Patent Assignee: MATSKO M J (MATS-I)

Inventor: MATSKO M J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No Kind Date Applcat No Kind Date Week

US 20020062254 A1 20020523 US 99459936 A 19991213 200255 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99459936 A 19991213

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20020062254 A1 14 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): US 20020062254 A1

NOVELTY - A processor (101) uses product identification information entered by a customer, to retrieve the product price information from a central server (105) and adjusts the price based on the customer identity information stored in a database. A customer communication device communicates the adjusted price to the customer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Central server; and
- (2) Price verification method.

USE - In retail stores for verifying price specific to frequent shopping, purchase volume, purchase history of customer.

ADVANTAGE - The customer is informed of the specific price for the product and also if the product is out of stock. More over this avoids inconvenience and annoyance of making a pointless trip to check out.

The central server transmits adjusted price to verifier which

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centralizes the computed price adjustments and reduces the processing power needed for price verifier.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the price verifier.

Processor (101)

Central server (105)

pp; 14 DwgNo 1/7

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 11:05:28 ON 16 APR 2004

L1 24 S CASHIER? OR CLERK OR CLERKS OR SALESCLERK? OR SALESPERSON?
L2 2 S CASH REGISTER OR CASH REGISTERS OR (POS OR
POINT(1W)SALE) (W) (

L3 12834 S SCAN? OR WEIGH?

L4 9 S (KEY OR KEYS OR KEYED OR KEYING OR ENTER OR ENTERS OR
ENTERED

L5 0 S (TENDER? OR RECEIVE? OR RECEIVING OR TAKE? OR TOOK OR
ACCEPT?

L6 102581 S MEASUR? OR METRIC OR METRICS OR EVALUAT? OR ASSESS?

L7 21321 S PERFORMANCE

L8 46 S POS OR POINT(1W)SALE

L9 0 S L1 AND (L2 OR L8)

L10 0 S L6 AND L7 AND L1

L11 0 S L1 AND (L3 OR L4)

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Mar

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Apr W2

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Apr W1

File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep

File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2004/Apr 15

File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2004/Apr 15

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Mar

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Mar

File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Apr W1

File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Mar W4

File 6:NTIS 1964-2004/Apr W2

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Apr W2

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

File 7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2004/Apr W2

Set Items Description

S1 1130 CASHIER? ?

S2 8580 CLERK? ? OR SALESCLERK? ? OR SALESPERSON? ? OR SALES() PERS-
ON? ?

S3 6158478 MEASUR? OR METRIC OR METRICS

S4 4365149 EVALUAT? OR ASSESS?

S5 1957664 SCAN???? OR WEIGH????

S6 8710 (KEY OR KEYS OR KEYED OR KEYING OR ENTER OR ENTERS OR ENTE-
RED OR ENTERING) (2W) (DATA OR PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS
OR AMOUNT? ? OR SALE OR SALES)S7 6095 (TENDER??? OR RECEIV??? OR TAKE??? OR TOOK OR ACCEPT???) (1-
W) (MONEY OR CASH OR PAYMENT? ? OR (DEBIT OR CREDIT) () CARD? ? -
OR CHECK? ?)S8 2633 CASH()REGISTER? ? OR (POS OR POINT(1W)SALE) () (TERMINAL? ? -
OR STATION? ?)

S9 63 S1:S2 AND S8

S10 9 S3:S4 AND S9

S11 5 S5:S7 AND S10

S12 4 RD (unique items)

S13 0 S12/2001:2004

S14 4425679 PERFORM????

S15 11 S3:S4 ()S14 AND S1:S2

S16 11 S15 NOT S12

S17 11 RD (unique items)

S18 2 S17/2001:2004

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April 16, 2004

S19 9 S17 NOT S18
S20 0 S19 AND S5:S8

12/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01663582 ORDER NO: AAD99-03623
ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATION OF PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES USING A NEW COMPUTERIZED (TOUCH-PANEL) METHOD
Author: FIELD, KEVIN ALLAN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1998
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (0130)
Advisers: PHILLIP L. ACKERMAN; RUTH KANFER
Source: VOLUME 59/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 4518. 184 PAGES

The current study investigated the validity of a new method developed for use as selection tests. This new method, called the touch-panel method, presents stimuli to participants via computer (touch-panel display) monitors; similar types of monitors are used in many stores as cash registers.

When compared to psychomotor selection tests used in the past, the touch-panel method offers several advantages: greater flexibility in creating new tests, lower costs to administer and maintain the tests, and higher predictive validity (Ackerman, 1996a). The validity of six touch-panel tests developed prior to the current study has been supported by prior research (Ackerman & Cianciolo, 1998).

The current study had task development and test validation objectives. The study was administered as Studies 1 and 2. Study 1 was primarily concerned with the development of two new touch-panel tests called the Maze Pursuit and Rotary Pursuit tests. The Pursuit tests were developed to represent several of the continuous movement behaviors common to several tracing tests (e.g., Melton, 1947). Study 2 was primarily concerned with the development of a criterion test called the Barcode- Scanning task. The criterion task was developed to represent several of the behaviors common to a number of jobs in today's service economy (e.g., retail checkout clerk jobs). The second objective was to validate the touch-panel test battery. In Studies 1 and 2 paper-and-pencil tests (to assess general cognitive and perceptual speed abilities) and apparatus tests (to assess psychomotor abilities) were administered to examine the construct and criterion-related validity of the touch-panel test battery.

Results from the current study offered preliminary support for the use of the touch-panel tests as selection tests. The primary emphasis of the current study was on examining the touch-panel tests' criterion-related validity. Paper-and-pencil and touch-panel tests were entered into a regression equation as sequential blocks to predict performance on the criterion task. When entered last, the touch-panel tests contributed a statistically significant amount (12%) of incremental variance in the prediction of Time and Errors. Limitations of the current study and suggestions for future research are also discussed.

12/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
700190 ORDER NO: AAD80-25107
AN ANALYSIS OF COMPETENCIES IN TRAINING SUPERMARKET CHECKER- CASHIERS WITH

IMPLICATIONS FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

Author: ROSE, MORTON SHERWYN

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1980

Corporate Source/Institution: TEMPLE UNIVERSITY (0225)

Source: VOLUME 41/06-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2576. 162 PAGES

This study investigated and analyzed supermarket checker- **cashier** training relative to identified competencies. The study included interviewing one hundred and twenty persons consisting of forty managers, forty checker- **cashiers**, and forty customers for the collection of data. The question under consideration was to determine the degree of frequency and importance of the competencies in various tasks performed. These factors were examined to identify what is needed in the training for proficient supermarket checker- **cashiers**.

The proper training of individuals for the job of supermarket checker- **cashier** could be very significant to the success of the store. Competition, in the field, can make consumers quite discriminating as to where to shop and spend their money, and the importance to a store of having good checker- **cashiers** is recognized and realized.

There are 1.4 million employees in supermarket, the average supermarket worker is employed 34.1 hours per week, the retail grocery market totals 113.2 billion dollars per annum, and there are 28,269 supermarkets in the United States.

A review of literature was presented which includes writings relative to areas of competencies and training methods in supermarket checker-cashiering. Literature from educational institutions, **cash register** manufacturers, newspapers, periodicals, and letters were examined.

Procedures and methods in analyzing competencies in training supermarket checker- **cashiers** were presented, the results of which are intended for curriculum development for the high school Distributive Education student in Philadelphia. The entire gamut of competencies and the job of supermarket checker- **cashier** were investigated through: (1) the writing of letters; (2) interviewing people connected in this field; (3) reviewing the literature; (4) reading various dissertations; and (5) utilizing several computer services.

An instrument in the form of a questionnaire was devised that included thirty-two tasks, and the statistical method used was multivariate analysis using factor analysis and discriminant analysis in dealing with competencies in training checker- **cashiers** for the ultimate in curriculum development. This method was performed to expose the most important issues as viewed by the three categories of: managers, checker- **cashiers**, and customers.

The major findings of the research were: (1) the means and standard deviations of the thirty-two tasks, based on frequency of performance and importance, were reported; (2) Responses from twelve top management people on: future turnover rate, their involvement in personnel selection, type of individual they would hire, and the place of a checker- **cashier** training program in a high school Distributive Education course; (3) It appears that the vast supermarket industry is still going to be in need of skilled checker- **cashiers** in order to enjoy operational efficiency at the check-out counter.

The results of this research led to the following recommendations: (1) the high school Distributive Education program in Philadelphia and

elsewhere should include a required unit for the training of a supermarket checker- **cashier** in its curriculum; (2) Skills in how to use the modern **cash registers**, deal in customer transactions, and being familiar with new electronic innovations, such as **scanning**, should be taught in the high school Distributive Education course; (3) Utilization of the cooperative method in the training of high school Distributive Education students for the job of supermarket checker- **cashier** should be sought.

Also, there are recommendations for further research wherein: (1) studies similar to this one should be undertaken in other geographical areas in order to find out whether there are any area differences in the task analysis of supermarket checker- **cashiers**; (2) Comparative studies as to how industry trains people as opposed to how education trains people might prove beneficial; (3) Future research might want to investigate and evaluate **scanning** and other innovations as it affects the job of supermarket checker- **cashier** and the adaptation to education training programs; (4) Future research might conduct follow-up studies on individuals who have worked as supermarket checker- **cashiers** to learn what might happen to such an individual, five, ten, and fifteen years from the present.

12/7,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R) File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
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05900270

LES GISEMENTS DE PRODUCTIVITE A EXPLOITER

FRANCE: PRODUCTIVITY OF DISTRIBUTION
LSA (LSA) 28 Oct 1993 No1369, p.34-42

Language: FRENCH

The Food Marketing Institute asserts that increased productivity in the retail sector makes it possible to cut prices to customers by 10%, and this article shows a wide range of data processing and logistics resources which make this goal possible. Certain costs cannot be cut, but improvement in data processing and logistics are a source of gains in productivity. Optimising the flow of goods and rationalising promotions will only cut prices to consumers by 4.1%. In France immobilised stocks represent 28% of the GDP and in supermarkets and hypermarkets. Optimising the flow of goods and rationalising promotions will only cut prices to consumers by 4.1%. In France immobilised stocks represent 28% of the GDP, and in supermarkets and hypermarkets 3 m² of sales space corresponds to 2 m² of warehouse floor space and storage. The growth and valorisation of data exchange must be added to flow optimisation. Allegro, Gencod's parcel delivery, handles 670,000 document products monthly for 831 stations including 57 distributors. Computerised data exchanges enabled Lever cut 1% from the 6%-7% cases of running out of detergent stock, for an additional FF 2mn income. The computerised transmission of invoices could provide large savings when one knows that Procter & Gamble Worldwide **assesses** invoicing control at USD 20mn. The Buc Intermarche transmits information through radio waves to transfer data to electronic labels at a cost of FF 100 compared to FF 80 to FF 130 for a paper label that will be replaced. Information from **scanners** at **cash registers** can be used to automatically place re-orders. Self- **scanning** also offers development possibilities since customers **scanning** their own purchases will cut the number of **cashiers**. Catalina provides 6,000 US supermarkets with electronic couponing, which repays steady customers with a 9.4% exchange rate in coupons, compared with 2.5% for usual coupons. This article contains many tables on gains in productivity (data processing,

advertising, promotions, flow control, etc.).

19/6/9 (Item 1 from file: 7)

03188220 GENUINE ARTICLE#: ZP570 NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 31

TITLE: The influence of indirect knowledge of previous performance on ratings of present performance: The effects of job familiarity and rater training (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

1998

19/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01668207 ORDER NO: AAD99-08106

MEASURING AND EVALUATING SALES FORCE TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS: A PROPOSED AND AN EMPIRICALLY TESTED MODEL

Author: ATTIA, ASHRAF MAGDY

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY (0418)

Director: EARL D. HONEYCUTT

Source: VOLUME 59/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3549. 175 PAGES

Recent reports show that 95% of organizations conduct some form of sales training and organizations spend more than \$30 billion dollars annually on sales training programs. According to {\\it Sales \& Marketing Management\}/} (1993), the average estimated field training costs for a sales trainee is \\$37,000. Due to the accelerating investments in sales training, Honeycutt, Ford, and Rao (1995) found that 57% of sales training executives said that the major area in greatest need of additional research is determining sales training effectiveness.

The research contained herein addresses a gap in the marketing literature by: (1) proposing and testing a model for evaluating sales training programs' effectiveness; (2) conducting a simultaneous examination of the Kirkpatrick's (1959) four levels of evaluation (reaction, learning, behavior, and results); (3) examining the various sales training evaluations performed by the salesperson, the trainer, and the sales manager; and (4) gathering information on evaluating sales training programs, drawing conclusions, and constructing a sales training program evaluation framework that would help companies evaluate future sales training programs. Survey data were collected from salespeople, sales managers, and the trainer. One large multinational company operating in the consumer industry in Egypt was employed. Experimental design was utilized to measure Kirkpatrick's (1959; 1960) level 3 and 4. Unlike previous studies, this research effort was comprehensive in nature.

Although a comprehensive evaluation of sales training programs is difficult to conduct due to many extraneous variables, it can still be performed. In addition, since there are no cut-off points or standards for evaluation, there were some difficulties in the interpretation of evaluation outcomes, especially in reaction and learning. No differences were found between anonymous and non-anonymous responses, especially in measuring reaction. The trainer's evaluation of trainees and the utility analysis are two complementary techniques that were found to be useful when conducted in conjunction with the Kirkpatrick's model. Finally, a more comprehensive model for measuring and evaluating sales training effectiveness is proposed by the researcher, that can be tested to judge the feasibility of the model as a system.

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April 16, 2004

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Apr 15
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Apr 15
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2004/Apr 16
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2004/Apr 16
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Apr 16
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2004/Apr 16
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Apr 14
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Apr 16
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Apr 16
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Apr 15
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Apr 16
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Apr 16

Set Items Description
S1 38759 CASHIER? ?
S2 217122 CLERK? ? OR SALESCLERK? ? OR SALESPERSON? ? OR SALES() PERS-
ON? ?
S3 4526693 MEASUR? OR METRIC OR METRICS
S4 4095448 EVALUAT? OR ASSESS?
S5 3523006 SCAN???? OR WEIGH????
S6 140375 (KEY OR KEYS OR KEYED OR KEYING OR ENTER OR ENTERS OR ENTE-
RED OR ENTERING) (2W) (DATA OR PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS
OR AMOUNT? ? OR SALE OR SALES)
S7 296488 (TENDER??? OR RECEIV??? OR TAKE??? OR TOOK OR ACCEPT???) (1-
W) (MONEY OR CASH OR PAYMENT? ? OR (DEBIT OR CREDIT) () CARD? ? -
OR CHECK? ?)
S8 77135 CASH()REGISTER? ? OR (POS OR POINT(1W)SALE) () (TERMINAL? ? -
OR STATION? ?)
S9 2346 S1:S2(S)S8
S10 3906910 S5:S7
S11 10 S3:S4(S)S9(S)S10
S12 9 RD (unique items)
S13 3 S12/2001:2004
S14 6 S12 NOT S13
S15 489 S9(S)S10 NOT S11
S16 6852595 PERFORMANCE
S17 7 S15(S)S16
S18 7 RD (unique items)
S19 4 S18/2001:2004
S20 3 S18 NOT S19
S21 47 S9(S)S3:S4
S22 37 S21 NOT (S11 OR S17)
S23 32 RD (unique items)
S24 9 S23/2001:2004
S25 23 S23 NOT S24
S26 23 Sort S25/ALL/PD,A

14/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01651836 03-02826

The retail revolution and food-price mismeasurement

Nakamura, Leonard I

Business Review (Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia) PP: 3-14 May/Jun

1998 ISSN: 0007-7011 JRNL CODE: FRB
WORD COUNT: 5789

ABSTRACT: The new technology of retailing has decreased firms' cost of changing their prices. As a result, price dispersion has increasingly become the norm for products - the price paid for a product varies across stores, brands, days of the week, and customers. One consequence of this change has been that measuring the price paid for a product has become increasingly difficult. Alternative data sources are available for checking the validity of Consumer Price Index (CPI) price measures. However, the chronically underfunded US statistical agencies are, by and large, limited to using a single, imperfect methodology for price measurement. This methodology led to dramatic overstatement of food-price inflation during a period in which inflation was public enemy number one. Although steps have been taken to improve the accuracy of the CPI, and more are in progress, the continuing rapid changes in retailing technology - including the Internet - suggest that US statistics continue to lag behind the marketplace.

...TEXT: in the United States has been revolutionized over the past two decades. The use of **scanners**, for example, began slowly but picked up rapidly in the 1980s (Table 1). **Scanners** read the bar codes on products for the cash registers, which translate the codes into...

...for the customer and the store. If the store is part of a chain, the **scanners** permit the store's daily sales to be cumulated for relay to the chain's...

... instead be attached to the shelf. This system eliminated much of the work of stock **clerks** and substantially reduced the cost of changing prices. Changing prices of products on a weekly...

... core practice in grocery stores. Equally important, stores became more adept at tracking inventory and **measuring** the profitability of individual products. Retailers' increased use of technology, in turn, gave added momentum...

14/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00310744 86-11158

Store Management with ECR and POS for Maximum Control

Anonymous

OEP Office Equipment & Products v15n89 PP: 69-70 Mar 1986 ISSN:
0387-5245 JRNL CODE: OEP

ABSTRACT: Two types of retail stores have been growing rapidly in Japan -- the convenience store and the mini supermarket. As consumer needs become more diversified, the scale of stores and the business conditions of distribution retail trade will change. By skillfully using the electronic **cash register** (ECR), several control **measures** -- such as identifying articles in great demand, buying-in, and ordering -- become possible. Advances in electronic technology have resulted in ECRs that are equipped with high functions using various super large-scale integrated circuits. A large difference remains between ECR and point-of-sale (POS) terminals. The use of bar codes on general retail items has contributed to the introduction of POS **scanning** systems at stores. Such systems speed up the checkout operation and allow anyone to perform the job of **cashier**, including part-time workers.

14/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00067819 78-02114

Collins of Ralphs says, Grocery checkout Scanner is Valued Research, Marketing Tool

Marketing News v11n10 PP: 1, 12 Nov.18, 1977 ISSN: 0025-3790

JRNL CODE: MNW

ABSTRACT: Scanning at the checkout counter was adopted by Ralphs Grocery Co., Compton, Calif., for other reasons, but among the unforeseen potential benefits has been the system's value as a research and marketing tool, Patrick W. Collins, president of Ralphs, told a recent conference on checkout automation. For the first time, the retailer and manufacturer can receive on ads, promotions, etc., and determine what strategies have or have not worked-and fast enough to do something about it. For the first time, Ralphs is looking actual front-end sales data, by item, on an extremely timely basis. These previously unavailable data include 12,000 warehoused and direct delivery items. Ralphs currently has 7 full-scan stores, plus 19 stores equipped with IBM electronic cash register (ECR) systems which are fully upgradable to full scanning. Scanning can help in detecting inventory shrink and in evaluating cashier performance.

14/3,AB,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 160)

DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)

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02307385

Fay's Drug - Marketing Procedures

Annual Report 1989 p. 0

During fiscal 1989, all of Fay's 700 private label products were subjected to quality testing by an independent testing laboratory to ensure each Fay's brand product met or exceeded the quality of their national brand counterpart. By mid-fiscal 1990, the packaging on most Fay's brand products will be changed to feature a uniform "Fay's Quality" graphic. These measures should have a positive impact on the sale of Fay's brand products, as both value and quality are promoted in the marketing of this important product category. Point-of-sale (POS) optical scanning cash register systems will be installed in 70 Fay's drug stores in fiscal 1990. Over the next 30 months, all stores will be equipped with POS. These systems, by continually monitoring the rate at which merchandise is being sold, will assist in determining optimum shelf quantities, track demand for seasonal and promotional merchandise and reduce lead times for reordering. Additional benefits shall be derived from faster customer checkout and improved cashier accuracy.

20/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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04024847 Supplier Number: 53282891

-DELUXE DATA: St. George Bank uses Deluxe's new smart card technology.

M2 Presswire, pNA

Nov 27, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 838

TEXT:

...the smartcard is simple. The customer initiates the sale by inserting the card into the point of sale terminal. The salesperson enters

the amount of the transaction, which is displayed on the terminal reader.
The customer presses a button...

...installations have won the International Tandem Availability Award for
the past two years, for record performance statistics. The system
provides a robust set of self-service product offerings. Deluxe Data
International...

20/3,AB,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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00926501

UK: Had 42 point-of-sale scanning installations installed by early 1983, 8
in the pharmaceutical sector, 1 in a WH Smiths' store, and the
remainder in grocery outlets; including 9 independent and Asda, Tesco
and Sainsbury stores.

Grocer June 25, 1983 p. 11,S121

Portsea Island Mutual Cooperative Soc's 30 POS terminals at the Havant
Hypermarket are linked to 2 in-house computers, providing instant
information on sales, check-out activity, cashier performance and cash
control. Cost savings have been achieved by cutting out price marking, and
raising the average operator rate from 21 to 27 items/min, allowing 30,000
customers/wk to be handled with fewer checkouts. This released 1,500 square
feet of floor space for selling. Ian S McKay (Supermarkets) installed 7
laser scanning checkouts in 1982 at its Penicuik, Edinburgh, Nisa
supermarket, where an estimated 60 percent of stock lines handled are
bar-coded at source, and account for 80 percent of sales. The system has
reduced queues at check outs, and provides detailed receipts favoured by
customers.

26/8/17 (Item 17 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01329309 99-78705 **USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT**
Buying time WORD COUNT: 1965 LENGTH: 5 Pages
Nov 1996
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US
DESCRIPTORS: Many companies; Prepaid debit cards; Telephone service;
Retailing industry; Market potential; Fraud; Guidelines
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 8390 (CN=Retailing industry)
; 7000 (CN=Marketing); 8330 (CN=Broadcasting & telecommunications); 4300
(CN=Law); 9150 (CN=Guidelines)

26/8/21 (Item 21 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
2652433 Supplier Number: 02652433 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
A New Loyalty Systems Will Arrive In 2000
December 07, 1999
WORD COUNT: 196
COMPANY NAMES: SCHLUMBERGER TEST & TRANSACTIONS; WELCOME REAL-TIME SA
INDUSTRY NAMES: Applications software; Payment cards; Software
PRODUCT NAMES: Point-of-sale devices (357861); Prepayment smart cards
(367933); Information Smart Cards (367934); Business software packages
NEC (737275)
CONCEPT TERMS: All market information; Test marketing
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: North America (NOAX); United States (USA)

26/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00070632 78-04945

Here's Why an Electronic Cash Register System Speeds Your Analysis of Cashier Productivity

Bartz, Dan

Supermarketing v33n2 PP: 54 Feb. 1977 ISSN: 0039-5811 JRNL CODE: SUM
ABSTRACT: Electronic cash registers have brought in a new era. The preparation of cashier reports using conventional cash registers was time consuming because it did not provide the necessary transaction data and speed output now available from electronic units. Typical of the newer report format is the Weekly Cashier Report which summarizes weekly productivity of each cashier. It adds a new dimension to rate front-end productivity because the electronic register reflects the number of items rung up, as well as sales per cashier hour. This fact is significant because any effort to measure productivity using only sales per hours benchmarks is inaccurate for two reasons: 1. Inflation tends to distort the value of the dollar. 2. Order size will favorably or adversely affect front-end performance. This weekly report can be posted, causing friendly competition among cashiers and providing incentive for performance improvement. The cashier report provides accurate analysis of the actual time required to staff the front-end.

26/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00103072 79-18133

P.O.S.: The New Tool of the Merchant

Nagy, Joseph A.

Retail Control v48n1 PP: 19-26 Sept. 1979 ISSN: 0034-6047 JRNL CODE: REC

ABSTRACT: Point-of-sale (POS) terminals help the merchant do a better job of buying and selling merchandise. The priorities of most retailers have been dominated by financial information in such areas as receivables, payables, sales audit, and payroll, but with POS terminals, both financial and non-financial merchandising data can be simultaneously collected from a single source. Bambergers, New Jersey's major department store, presently has about 2300 terminals in its network that are used to collect information on sales and customer returns by department, classification, item, and size. The terminals also provide the means for credit authorization, measure salesclerk productivity, and record promotional markdowns and sales flash totals. POS terminals have introduced respectability to merchandise information reporting, and it will inevitably spread to other stages of the merchandise processing cycle.

26/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00114419 80-08319

Using Your Computer for Loss Prevention-One Retailer's Perspective

Dancha, Charles M.

Security Management v24n4 PP: 43-45 Apr 1980 ISSN: 0145-9406
JRNL CODE: SEM

ABSTRACT: Point of sale terminals installed at a retail store failed to provide a report for the exclusive use of the Loss Prevention Department (LPD). When the omission was discovered, a process was developed to

ultimately design a loss prevention report for the LPD. The process began by determining what types of **cashier** thefts were prevalent, identifying them in order of severity, and structuring the report to detect the most severe form of theft. It was found that 70% of previously apprehended **cashiers** 'passed' merchandise and 30% 'underrang' items. After evaluating price variance reports, LPD personnel designed the **Cashier** Price Exception Report (CPER) to be generated weekly and distributed to each store's LPD. The report's primary goal was to identify **cashiers** who keyed frequent, high-dollar variances. The CPER aided in upgrading the ability to detect dishonesty and improving **cashier** accuracy. The LPD is now designing computer reports to detect other **cashier** frauds which will further assist in the detection of dishonesty and contribute to lowering stock/cash shortages.

26/3,AB,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R) File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
00750414

Cashiers performing unsupervised line item voids can both help and hurt retail security, observes CM Dancha, regional loss prevention manager for Target Stores.

Security Management February, 1982 p. 59-611

When mechanical **cash registers** with void button locks started being replaced by **point-of-sale terminals**, a balancing act between physical security vs employee respect and customer convenience began and is still giving many companies trouble. Critics of the practice point out that employees are physically able to conduct false voids, reduce transaction totals for accomplices and steal cash. Advocates, on the other hand, point out the advantages of improved **cashier** productivity, reduced supervisory time, reduced ringing errors, and the ability to reconcile inconsistencies without manual audit trails. These advantages, coupled with increased **cashier** accountability that many see as encouraging honesty, makes going back to the old status quo impossible. Dancha urges companies using unsupervised line item voids to take the following precautions: program **cashier** terminals so that item numbers or prices not already entered into the transaction can't be deleted; set a limit on the number of line item voids/transaction that a terminal will accept; have the void keys activate visual or audible warning devices that will make dishonest **cashiers** think twice about stealing; and implement several measures to prevent cash stealing, including ensuring that the word subtotal is displayed prominently on the LED screen, ensuring that every customer receipt has a printed subtotal line and programming the terminal to reject line item voids after the subtotal key has been pressed.

26/3,AB,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00227330 84-05891

Effects of Grouped and Individual Feedback and Reinforcement on Retail Employee Performances

Newby, T. J.; Robinson, P. W.

Journal of Organizational Behavior Management v5n2 PP: 51-68 Summer 1983
ISSN: 0160-8061 JRNL CODE: JOR

ABSTRACT: By means of a modified withdrawal design, the effectiveness of grouped feedback, individual feedback, and reinforcement plus individual feedback were assessed on the **cashier** precision, punctuality, and money

check-out proficiency of 15 part-time employees of a retail drugstore. Publicly posted performance charts were used during all conditions to inform employees of their grouped or individual daily discrepancies between cash register cumulative totals and the actual amount accounted for, the tardiness figures, and the way in which all daily money was checked into the safe. The final intervention included contingent reinforcement in the form of movie tickets, soft drinks, and candy bars for performances at or above criterion levels. The use of individual feedback alone and reinforcement with individual feedback was found to increase efficiency substantially in all 3 areas; grouped feedback alone did not effectively increase efficiency.

26/3,AB,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
02168017 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03414986 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Choosing a yardstick to assess productivity.

Chain Store Age Executive with Shopping Center Age, v60, p26(1)

Sept, 1984

ISSN: 0193-1199 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 845 LINE COUNT: 00065

26/3,AB,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00292666 85-33100

Planning for and Using a POS System Streamlines Food Service Management

Nakamura, Gohshi

OEP Office Equipment & Products v14n83 PP: 38-41 Sep 1985 ISSN:
0387-5245 JRNL CODE: OEP

ABSTRACT: Since the prices of point-of-sale (POS) terminals compare with those of high-end electronic cash registers (ECR), the use of POS systems in restaurant operations is growing. A basic system uses one cashier terminal and one checker terminal, both of which have the same hardware configuration; however, their functions can be changed by software. Printers in the kitchen and bar print orders registered from the checker terminal. The restaurant controller controls kitchen printers and terminals connected to it via in-house lines. Thus, POS systems with the capabilities and functions of ECRs can streamline and simplify restaurant management and provide better merchandise management. Selection of the POS system manufacturer is an important consideration in determining the type of system to construct. Once installed, employees should understand correct operating procedures, and managers must know the measures to take during downtimes. Support services available from the manufacturer and maintenance to be performed by the user are, therefore, important considerations.

26/3,AB,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00425557 88-42390

Relations Between Measures of Typical and Maximum Job Performance

Sackett, Paul R.; Zedeck, Sheldon; Fogli, Larry
Journal of Applied Psychology v73n3 PP: 482-486 Aug 1988 ISSN:
0021-9010 JRNL CODE: JAP

ABSTRACT: A major issue facing psychologists is the appropriateness of various approaches to criterion measurement . A study proposed that

understanding of interrelations among criterion measures can be improved by differentiating between **measures** of typical and maximum **job performance**. The study examined 2 large samples of cashiers from 12 supermarket chains and developed both typical and maximum **performance measures** for the speed and accuracy with which **cashiers** process items. An analysis revealed that relatively low correlations exist between typical and maximum performance measures. In addition, the correlations between the typical and maximum performance measures and the supervisory ratings of **cash register** operations were found to be low. This result can be understood in light of the fact that supervisory ratings of various job dimensions were highly intercorrelated. The supervisory rating appears to reflect a global judgment about **cashier performance**, not a dimension-specific one.

26/3,AB,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
09173933 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18936834 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Improving cashier productivity in self-service operations.(Equipment and Facilities) (Column)
Frable, Foster, Jr.
Nation's Restaurant News, v30, n48, p58(2)
Dec 9, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0028-0518 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1153 LINE COUNT: 00091
ABSTRACT: The growth of product selection and the increasing autonomy afforded customers in choosing their menus has led to a considerable slowdown in **cashier** operations at self-service restaurants. Measures to increase the efficiency of **cashier** operations include expanding tray slide room for customers before and after the **cashier** station, introducing technologically sophisticated **cash registers**, using electronic scales to measure and price food selections, and simplifying product mixes as much as possible without restricting consumer choice.

26/3,AB,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01602936 02-53925
A wholesale attack on retail losses
O'Brien, Keith J
Security Management v42n3 PP: 91-98 Mar 1998 ISSN: 0145-9406
JRNL CODE: SEM
WORD COUNT: 3677
ABSTRACT: By 1991, a Canadian retailer that has almost 60 stores and 1,800 employees throughout Ontario was losing close to \$7 million a year to theft, or about 4% of its total annual sales revenue. Much of those losses was due to shoplifters and other customer-related crimes, but a disturbing number was attributed to the company's own employees. To stop the thefts, the company implemented a loss prevention program in late 1989 and early 1990. It took almost 3 years to take effect, but the program, which relies more on basic security principles rather than new technology, has dramatically reduced the amount of money the company loses each year. By 1994, losses attributed to theft had dropped to less than \$1 million a year, or .5% of the company's annual sales revenue. The numbers have remained consistent up to today. The security program is described in detail.

...TEXT: the address did not match the recipient's name.
DEDICATED TILLS. As an additional security measure , the company now prohibits the use of community cash registers in most of its stores (small establishments are an exception). Each cashier is assigned an identification number, which must be used to log onto a register. This policy ensures that all cashiers are responsible for transactions processed through their register. If the cashier processes a fraudulent void or refund, it will be recorded back to the specific individual...

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200423

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set Items Description

S1 927 CASHIER? ?

S2 2879 CLERK? ? OR SALESCLERK? ? OR SALESPERSON? ? OR SALES() PERS-
ON? ?

S3 1249747 MEASUR? OR METRIC OR METRICS

S4 166906 EVALUAT? OR ASSESS?

S5 1043204 SCAN???? OR WEIGH????

S6 12380 (KEY OR KEYS OR KEYED OR KEYING OR ENTER OR ENTERS OR ENTE-
RED OR ENTERING) (2W) (DATA OR PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS
OR AMOUNT? ? OR SALE OR SALES)S7 3114 (TENDER??? OR RECEIV??? OR TAKE??? OR TOOK OR ACCEPT???) (1-
W) (MONEY OR CASH OR PAYMENT? ? OR (DEBIT OR CREDIT) () CARD? ? -
OR CHECK? ?)S8 9494 CASH()REGISTER? ? OR (POS OR POINT(1W)SALE) () (TERMINAL? ? -
OR STATION? ?)

S9 11 S1:S2 AND S8 AND S3:S4 AND S5:S7

S10 488989 PERFORMANCE

S11 4482 S3:S4 (1N)S10

S12 2 S1:S2 AND S8 AND S11

S13 2 S12 NOT S9

S14 144347 IC=G06F-017/60

S15 18652 IC=G07G-001

S16 275 S11 AND S14:S15

S17 3 S1:S2 AND S16

S18 1 S17 NOT (S9 OR S12) [not relevant]

S19 26 S3:S4 (5N)S1:S2

S20 1 S19 AND (S8 OR S15)

S21 0 S20 NOT (S9 OR S12 OR S17)

S22 17 S10(5N)S1:S2

S23 4 S22 AND (S8 OR S15)

S24 3 S23 NOT (S9 OR S12 OR S17)

S25 6555 S14 AND S15

S26 3787 S1:S2

S27 256 S25 AND S26

S28 57 S8 AND S27

S29 5 S5:S7 AND S28

S30 5 S29 NOT (S9 OR S12 OR S17 OR S24)

9/26, TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011618048

WPI Acc No: 1998-035176/199804

Check-out device for reading article code recorded in machine readable form -
has electronic cash register which controls conveyor controller, weighing
scale scanner and operating panel, and determines on basis of read article
code and measured weight

9/26, TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011503118

WPI Acc No: 1997-481032/199745

Money-counting method and cash register capable of distinguishing various kinds of paper money

9/26, TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
009916746
WPI Acc No: 1994-184457/199423
Electronic cashier system for self service shopping - reads product bar codes using reading device on shopping trolley, and weighs products to determine correct total price.

9/26, TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008135253
WPI Acc No: 1990-022254/199003
POS register system with optical scanner and weighing appts. - weight of product placed on receiver of optical scanner is measured by unit on weighing machine

9/26, TI/11 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
03065295
ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER

9/7, K/5 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
06807356 **Image available**
ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER SYSTEM
PUB. NO.: 2001-034840 [JP 2001034840 A]
PUBLISHED: February 09, 2001 (20010209)
INVENTOR(s): IGUCHI KESAKICHI
TANAKA HIROYUKI
SHIGENO MASANOBU
KONDO TAKASHI
MURAKAMI KAZUYA
AOKI TOSHIAKI
ENDO HIDENORI
OZAKI SEIGO
KOJIMA TETSUYA
ISHIBASHI YOSHIO
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 11-210968 [JP 99210968]
FILED: July 26, 1999 (19990726)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an ECR system which can easily identify an error when a commodity is put in a bag by adding the weights of the commodities, which are set, storing added weight and comparing a stored weight total value with a metering value at the time of collective metering.

SOLUTION: Names displayed on a screen and a receipt are set in a commodity setting table. The unit price of the commodity is set and the weight of the commodity is set. A clerk puts the commodity in a bag while he views the display screen of an ECR 31 or the receipt, places it on a scale 33 and

presses a measurement key. When the measurement key is pressed, the ECR 31 calls weight from the scale 33 via a communication cable 32 and compares weight stored in a weight total memory with commodity weight measured by the scale 33. When weights are matched, the commodity is given to a customer. When they are mistaken, an error is displayed on the display unit of the ECR 31 and the clerk puts the correct commodity in the bag again and presses the measurement key again.

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9/7,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04628715 **Image available**

TRADE PROCESSING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 06-300615 [JP 6300615 A]

PUBLISHED: October 28, 1994 (19941028)

INVENTOR(s): SAITO SATORU

APPLICANT(s): OMRON CORP [000294] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 05-092641 [JP 9392641]

FILED: April 20, 1993 (19930420)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To ensure correct trade processing by comparing the total weight of commodities calculated based on a trade data with the actual weight of commodities thereby preventing delivery miss.

CONSTITUTION: A weight data of commodity is included in a trade data to be delivered to a POS terminal 2a performing the totalization from a POS terminal 2 executed a trade processing. The commodities pertaining to the trade processing are then subjected to totalization of the weight by the POS terminal 2a and the total weight is displayed for a clerk. The clerk weighs a commodity to be delivered to a client using a weighing scale 4 and compares the measurement with the total weight being displayed thus deciding whether all commodities purchased by the client are present.

...JAPIO CLASS: Measurement); 11.4 (AGRICULTURE

9/7,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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04290853 **Image available**

COMMODITY SALES REGISTRATION DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 05-282553 [JP 5282553 A]

PUBLISHED: October 29, 1993 (19931029)

INVENTOR(s): USUI MITSUAKI

APPLICANT(s): TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD [000356] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 04-078109 [JP 9278109]

FILED: April 01, 1992 (19920401)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To facilitate work and to speed up a sales job by transferring multiple products stored in a container at once on a conveyor.

CONSTITUTION: A registration processing by a customer is executed after coincidence between weight information which an electronic scale 15 measures and weight information on commodity information which an input operation part 2 outputs is recognized. Then, the commodity where a defect occurs in the reading/ scanning of a bar code and the detection of the

coincidence of weight information is temporarily placed on a tray 18, and the commodity is transferred to ECR (Electronic Cash Register) 5 by the carry-in conveyor 12 at every tray. Then, a clerk executes the registration processing. Namely, even the multiple products placed on the tray 18 can be transferred at once on the carry-in conveyor 12. Furthermore, a lift 16 sequentially raises container placing stands 17 and the place of the highest tray 18 is maintained almost the same height as the upper surface of a sucker stand 3 when the trays 18 loaded on the container placing stands 17 are sequentially fetched.

9/7,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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03605195 **Image available**

CONTROL METHOD FOR SUBSTITUTE REGISTER OPERATION OF STORE

PUB. NO.: 03-268095 [JP 3268095 A]

PUBLISHED: November 28, 1991 (19911128)

INVENTOR(s): ITO YASUO

APPLICANT(s): ITO YASUO [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 02-067994 [JP 9067994]

FILED: March 16, 1990 (19900316)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To dissolve congestion occurring at a cash register in a store due to the shortage of store clerks, etc., and to improve the working ratio of the store facilities by making the customers substitute for operation of the register.

CONSTITUTION: A customer picks up the commodities out of a commodity shelf 12 via an entrance 13 and offers a shopping basket containing the commodities to a weight measuring device 3 which is operated by a store clerk. Then the clerk weighs the shopping basket with use of a weighing machine 2 for measurement and input of the weight of commodities. Then the clerk confirms the number of commodities and inputs the due information via a keyboard 1. The customer moves toward an arrow in a monitoring section set by a partitioning part 11 and puts the basket on a reweighing device 5 of an idle register. Thus the weight of the commodities is automatically measured and this measurement information is compared with the stored comparison information on the weight. When the matching is confirmed between both information, an entrance door 8 of a register box is opened. Thus the customer can operate the cash register.

9/7,K/10 (Item 6 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03494894 **Image available**

COMMODITY SALES DATA PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 03-157794 [JP 3157794 A]

PUBLISHED: July 05, 1991 (19910705)

INVENTOR(s): SEKIOKA KUNIKAZU

APPLICANT(s): TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD [000356] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 01-296128 [JP 89296128]

FILED: November 16, 1989 (19891116)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve the working efficiency of registering work by previously executing the registering processing of commodities before a customer arrives at a cashier desk.

CONSTITUTION: At the time of putting a commodity into a shopping basket, the commodity code of the commodity is read by means of a bar code reader 2 to previously register the code by the customer himself (or herself). At the time of settling the accounts after ending the registration of the commodity, a cashier sets the commodity registered by the customer on a check-out schedule 12 simultaneously with the connection of the bar code reader 2 to a POS terminal equipment 13, measures the weight of the commodity, additionally stores the measured weight, retrieving and additionally stores the weight of the selling commodity corresponding to the commodity code read out by the bar code reader 2, and when the weight difference between both stored values is within an allowable range, the normal registration of the customer is decided. Consequently, the registering processing time can be shortened and the working efficiency of registering work can be improved.

13/34/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
013199725 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-371598/200032

Sales person performance evaluation method involves generating evaluation index by comparing excess or deficiency in money transaction in each terminal based on number of customers and transaction by sales person

Patent Assignee: TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD (TODK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000123091	A	20000428	JP 98298556	A	19981020	200032 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98298556 A 19981020

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000123091	A	13	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000123091 A

NOVELTY - The method involves evaluating transaction money registered in each sales terminal connected to a central terminal, and the number of customers visiting the store. The excess or deficiency in money transaction and transaction handled by sales person is compared and an evaluation index is produced and performance of sales person is evaluated.

USE - For evaluation of sales person performance in goods selling registration data processor of electronic cash register .

ADVANTAGE - Eases evaluation of sales person performance and enables provision of incentives with salary accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of goods selling data processor.

pp; 13 DwgNo 1/11
Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G07G-001/12

13/34/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
011248513 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-226416/199720

Evaluating performance of operators of point of sale terminals at central

management unit in retail environment - displaying identities and characteristics of clerks along with stored transaction information from all terminals

Patent Assignee: SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS CORP (SENS-N)

Inventor: GREEN G M

Number of Countries: 070 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9713229	A1	19970410	WO 96US16016	A	19961004	199720 B
GB 2306025	A	19970423	GB 9620548	A	19961002	199720
AU 9673930	A	19970428	AU 9673930	A	19961004	199733
EP 868708	A1	19981007	EP 96936228	A	19961004	199844
			WO 96US16016	A	19961004	
AU 703026	B	19990311	AU 9673930	A	19961004	199922
BR 9610809	A	19990713	BR 9610809	A	19961004	199939
			WO 96US16016	A	19961004	
JP 11513514	W	19991116	WO 96US16016	A	19961004	200005
			JP 97514504	A	19961004	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9520463 A 19951006

Cited Patents: 05 25686300; 05 45410400; 5510979

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9713229	A1	E	11 G07G-001/12	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

JP 11513514 W 14 G07G-001/12 Based on patent WO 9713229

GB 2306025 A 18 G06F-017/60

AU 9673930 A G07G-001/12 Based on patent WO 9713229

EP 868708 A1 E G07G-001/12 Based on patent WO 9713229

Designated States (Regional): DE FR SE

AU 703026 B G07G-001/12 Previous Publ. patent AU 9673930

Based on patent WO 9713229

BR 9610809 A G07G-001/12 Based on patent WO 9713229

Abstract (Basic): WO 9713229 A

The method of evaluating performance involves categorising point of sale station clerks into groups based upon various criteria. Variable display characteristics specific to each category are selected. A display of all participating clerks with respective indicia is provided. The display is arranged so as to show the selected display characteristics.

Transaction information from all clerks is stored and is cross correlated with the different identifying indicia. The transaction information is displayed through interaction with a conformed display. The display characteristics may be different colours or different shadings. Names of the clerks are also displayed.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For retail. For performance evaluation.

Efficient monitoring. Takes various parameters into consideration.

Dwg.1/3

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60; G07G-001/12

24/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

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015205617 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-266152/200326

Performance based feed back providing system for point -of- sale terminal , analyses cashier performance during work session and displays result in comparison with set goals

Patent Assignee: NCR CORP (NATC)

Inventor: HUFFMAN J L

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020178048	A1	20021128	US 2001847794	A	20010502	200326 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001847794 A 20010502

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20020178048 A1 10 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): US 20020178048 A1

NOVELTY - A display (34) displays the performance goal stream at the start of a work session to the cashier. The point-of-sale (POS) terminal (12) analyses the cashier 's performance during work session. The display displays the performance report at the end of the work session, comparing the cashier 's analyzed performance with the performance goal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for providing feedback to a cashier at a POS terminal .

USE - For providing performance based feedback to cashier of POS terminal in retail store.

ADVANTAGE - Helps cashiers to perform to the best of their ability by motivating them based on the performance.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the feedback providing system.

POS terminal (12)

display (34)

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/7

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

24/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014075885 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-560099/200163

Point of sale for departmental store, stores registered goods sales data of sale terminal in data file of management server so that account settlement is done at another sales terminal by retrieving stored data

Patent Assignee: TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD (TODK)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001014553	A	20010119	JP 99185352	A	19990630	200163 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99185352 A 19990630

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

JP 2001014553 A 13 G07G-001/12

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001014553 A

NOVELTY - Buffer at each sales terminal (1) register goods sale

data at relative sale terminal. Temporary transfer unit transmits registered goods data to management server (2) along with sales person ID. Transmitted data stored in data file (21) relative to ID, is read and issue unit prints receipt. At another sales terminal, account settlement is done by retrieving data from file according to receipt information.

USE - In departmental store, for accounts settlement of batch of goods purchased.

ADVANTAGE - Since account settlement for goods purchased at some sales terminals are collectively performed, a particular sales terminal, number of account settlement counters are reduced. As a result, salesman burden is reduced. Since the registered goods sales data are stored in data file of management server corresponding to sales person ID, the performance of sales is judged easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory diagram of point of sales system (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Sales terminal (1)
Management server (2)
Data file (21)
pp; 13 DwgNo 1/12

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G07G-001/12

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60; G06K-007/00;
G07G-001/14

24/7,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
01024462 **Image available**

ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER

PUB. NO.: 57-174762 [JP 57174762 A]

PUBLISHED: October 27, 1982 (19821027)

INVENTOR(s): YATSUNAMI KIMIO

APPLICANT(s): SHARP CORP [000504] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)

APPL. NO.: 56-059933 [JP 8159933]

FILED: April 20, 1981 (19810420)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To decrease the processing time and to enhance the service, by supplying the register information at the register side, delivering the total amount to the adjustment side simultaneously with the end of the registering process and printing the details of the register contents during the cash processing.

CONSTITUTION: At the register sideI, a checker supplies the quantity data to a CPU6 from an input means 1 via an encoder 2 and at the same time the department-based data to the CPU6 from a function key 3 via a discriminating part 5 respectively. These data are stored in an RAM8 to be displayed 11 and also to be stored in a memory 12 of the adjustment side. An end key 4 is pushed with the completion of the customer's registering process to give an indication to the CPU6. Thus the CPU6 calculates the total amount of the transaction and then stores 8 and 12 the amount. At the same time, a gate 13 is opened to store 14 the total amount and a print command is applied to a CPU17 of the adjustment side II for the contents of transaction. The total amount is first printed, and a cashier carries out a cash performance to the customer. Meanwhile the memory 12 is read

to print 19 the details. In such a way, the queuing time is greatly reduced to enhance the service.

INTL CLASS: G06F-015/21; G07G-001/00

30/26, TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011079570

WPI Acc No: 1997-057494/199706

POS terminal equipment with sale information processor and customer identification appts. - publishes receipt containing sales information area and 2D code area where sale information and 2D code corresponding to purchaser's face image data, generated by camera are printed

30/26, TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010550171

WPI Acc No: 1996-047124/199605

Electronic cash register machine - displays information about article which is selected by reading bar code and searching data base based on this value

30/7, K/3 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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06674122 **Image available**

POS TERMINAL AND POS SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2000-259948 [JP 2000259948 A]

PUBLISHED: September 22, 2000 (20000922)

INVENTOR(s): YAMAMOTO HIDEHIKO

TANAKA TAKAHIKO

UEMATSU TSUTOMU

APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD

APPL. NO.: 11-060246 [JP 9960246]

FILED: March 08, 1999 (19990308)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To relieve handling of cash by a clerk and to simultaneously save a space by counting cash stored in a cash cassette, transmitting the cash to a cash storage part and storing the cash there by a closing instruction of sale from a register part.

SOLUTION: The closing instruction is given from the register part 14 to a cash receiving paying device 11. And a closing transfer by which the cash stored in the cash receiving paying device 11 is taken out from the cash cassette part 111, transported, counted by a storage and counting part 125 and transmitted to the cash storage part 12 is performed. The transmitted cash is stored in a temporary holding part 121 of the cash storage part 12. When the paid amount coincides with scanned amount of the POS terminal 1, a confirmation key on a keyboard is depressed and stored in a safe part 122. When storage in the safe part 122 is completed, closing data such as a branch number, paid amount, a device number are transmitted to a money collection and deliver center by a communication control part 147 by the POS terminal 1. The paid amount is transferred to an account of a branch of a monetary facility center by a money payment processing part of the money collection and delivery center.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2000,JPO

INTL CLASS: G07G-001/00 ; G06F-017/60

30/7,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
05099781 **Image available**
POS TERMINAL
PUB. NO.: 08-055281 [JP 8055281 A]
PUBLISHED: February 27, 1996 (19960227)
INVENTOR(s): MIYAZAWA AKIRA
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-187190 [JP 94187190]
FILED: August 09, 1994 (19940809)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To facilitate input operation by decreasing the number of function keys.

CONSTITUTION: Operation contents and a bar code corresponding to it are entered into a bar code sheet 10, and an SRAM 2 is stored with bar code data and operation contents so that they correspond to each other. A store clerk reads the bar code entered into the sheet 10 through a scanner 1 to specify desired operation processing. A CPU 3 which receives data on the bar code from the scanner 1 retrieves the SRAM 2 on the basis of the data and reads the corresponding operation contents out of the SRAM 2 to perform the operation. Thus, the operation process can be performed by reading the bar code.

INTL CLASS: G07G-001/12 ; G06F-017/60 ; G06K-007/00

30/7,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
04995190 **Image available**
RATIONALIZING METHOD FOR REGISTRATION IN SUPERMARKET AND THE LIKE
PUB. NO.: 07-287790 [JP 7287790 A]
PUBLISHED: October 31, 1995 (19951031)
INVENTOR(s): SUZUKI HISATADA
SUZUKI MICHIO
APPLICANT(s): SUZUKI HISATADA [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)
SUZUKI MICHIO [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-115826 [JP 94115826]
FILED: April 18, 1994 (19940418)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To allow a customer to substitute scanning work in a supermarket or the like and to rationalize the space of a store due to the saving of cashiers for registers and the removal of packing counters for customers by previously inputting the weight information of respective commodities to a POS system and obtaining a total weight value together with the total sales of commodities.

CONSTITUTION: Each POS terminal is provided with a card reader 7, which is connected to a terminal processor 4. A payment counter is also provided with a card reader 8 and the card reader 8 and a weighting instrument 10 are connected to a terminal processor 9. A customer inserts an ID card lent from the store into the card reader 7, takes out each commodity from a basket 1, allows a scanner 5 to read out the commodity, and then transfers the commodity to a bag 2. After the end of scanning of all commodities, the total sales and the total weight value of the commodities are allowed to correspond to the ID card and stored in a

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

storing processor 3. When the customer inserts the ID card into the card reader 8 on the payment counter, the bag 2 is weighed with the weighing instrument 10 and the price is settled.

INTL CLASS: G07G-001/00 ; G06F-017/60

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Apr W01
 File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040408,UT=20040401
 Set Items Description
 S1 1229 CASHIER? ?
 S2 3126 CLERK? ? OR SALESCLERK? ? OR SALESPERSON? ? OR SALES()PERS-
 ON? ?
 S3 606125 MEASUR? OR METRIC OR METRICS
 S4 268088 EVALUAT? OR ASSESS?
 S5 649269 SCAN???? OR WEIGH????
 S6 20411 (KEY OR KEYS OR KEYED OR KEYING OR ENTER OR ENTERS OR ENTE-
 RED OR ENTERING) (2W) (DATA OR PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS
 OR AMOUNT? ? OR SALE OR SALES)
 S7 5805 (TENDER??? OR RECEIV??? OR TAKE??? OR TOOK OR ACCEPT???) (1-
 W) (MONEY OR CASH OR PAYMENT? ? OR (DEBIT OR CREDIT) ()CARD? ? -
 OR CHECK? ?)
 S8 3486 CASH()REGISTER? ? OR (POS OR POINT(1W)SALE) () (TERMINAL? ? -
 OR STATION? ?)
 S9 319313 PERFORMANCE
 S10 21749 IC=G06F-017/60
 S11 787 IC=G07G-001
 S12 522 S1:S2(S)S8
 S13 12096 S3:S4(1N)S9
 S14 3 S12(S)S13 [duplicates]
 S15 2 S5:S7(S)S14
 S16 215 S12(S)S5:S7
 S17 16 (S3 OR S4 OR S9)(S)S16
 S18 380374 ANALYZ??? OR ANALYS???
 S19 9 S18(S)S16
 S20 21 (S17 OR S19) NOT S14
 S21 4 S10 AND S20
 S22 17 S20 NOT S21
 S23 176 S1:S2 AND S11
 S24 31 S10 AND S23
 S25 12 S5:S7(S)S1:S2 AND S24
 S26 12 S25 NOT (S22 OR S14)
 S27 12 S26 NOT S20
 S28 21 S1:S2(S) (S3 OR S4 OR S9 OR S18)(S)S5:S7 AND S11
 S29 11 S28 NOT (S17 OR S20 OR S27)

15/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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 00372472

ANALYSIS RULE EXPEDITED POS SYSTEM EVALUATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'EVALUATION D'UN SYSTEME DE POINTS DE VENTE, UTILISANT
DES REGLES D'ANALYSE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

GREEN Graham Martyn,

SIMON Nicholas George,

PARKER Philip John,

ROUGHLEY Colin,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9713214 A1 19970410

Application: WO 96US15971 19961004 (PCT/WO US9615971)

Serial 09/629170

April 16, 2004

Priority Application: GB 9520474 19951006**Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM
AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG****Publication Language: English****Fulltext Word Count: 4330****English Abstract**

A method for use in evaluating performance of a POS installation including a plurality POS stations (POS1, POS2, POS3, POS4) connected via respective lines (12, 14, 16 and 18) each station being clerk operated and providing POS station transaction data is inclusive of steps of providing video cameras (VCA, VCB, VCC and VCD) video indicative of activity at the POS stations and providing first recorder(s) (1) for recording the video and the transaction data, establishing statistical rules from processor and controller (28) for analyzing the recorded POS transaction data and applying first analysis rules to transaction data provided by the POS stations to provide selected transaction data and recording the selected transaction data and video corresponding thereto in a second recorder connected by line (40) in a succession according with another analysis rule. The first analysis rules provide for discarding transaction data in accordance with its relationship with statistical parameters and the other analysis rule provides for recognizing statistical abnormalities computed per the first analysis rule and the recording may be a succession commencing with the most abnormal transaction and proceeding to the least abnormal.

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description**Detailed Description**

... of Sale) systems, such as are found in retail facilities, and pertains more particularly to performance evaluation systems and methods for use in connection with POS stations ...

Background of the Invention

It is customary in current day retailing practices, to have checkout counters at the exit of a facility, each equipped with a clerk-controlled POS station effecting checkout of articles through bar code scanning, retrieval of article price from a storage unit containing article price cross-correlated with article...

21/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)**00945773 **Image available******SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR NETWORKED LOYALTY PROGRAM****22/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)****00889075****Check-out device****22/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)****00889074****Check-out device****22/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)****00780770****Check-out device****22/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)**

00562936
Check-out device

22/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
00560582

Check-out device

22/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
00523319
Check-out device

22/6/12 (Item 3 from file: 349)
01032967 **Image available**
POINT OF SALE (POS) BASED BAR CODE READING AND CASH REGISTER SYSTEMS WITH
INTEGRATED INTERNET-ENABLED CUSTOMER-KIOSK TERMINALS

22/6/15 (Item 6 from file: 349)
00388709
CUSTOMER INDICIA STORAGE AND UTILIZATION SYSTEM

22/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00949450
APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR COLLECTING VALUE
VORRICHTUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUR WERTERFASSUNG
APPAREIL ET PROCEDE D'ENCAISSEMENT
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

M-Systems Flash Disk Pioneers Ltd., (2756912), 7 Atir Yeda Street, Kfar
Saba 44425, (IL), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

GRESSEL, Carmi, David, Kibbutz Urim, 85530 Mobile Post Negev, (IL)
MILSTEIN, David, Derech Hameshachrerim 18, 84723 Beer Sheva, (IL)
SANDER, Avi, Habrosh Street 44, 82024 Kiryat Gat, (IL)
HADAD, Isaac, Hashalom Street 105, 84434 Beer Sheva, (IL)
GRANOT, Ran, Hasharon Street 83, 81400 Yavneh, (IL)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Harris, Ian Richard (72231), D. Young & Co., 21 New Fetter Lane, London
EC4A 1DA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 944879 A1 990929 (Basic)
EP 944879 B1 031217
WO 98018107 980430

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97909555 971022; WO 97IL337 971022

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IL 11948696 961024

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; LI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07F-007/08

NOTE: No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200351	679
CLAIMS B	(German)	200351	645
CLAIMS B	(French)	200351	738
SPEC B	(English)	200351	19331
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			21393

Total word count - documents A + B 21393

27/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
00939435

Method of processing products in a point-of-sale system.

27/6/11 (Item 5 from file: 349)
00842113 **Image available**

COOPERATIVE USE OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS

27/3, AB, K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
00619060

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FILTERING POINT-OF-SALE DATA
VERFAHREN UND GERAT ZUM FILTERN VON VERKAUFSSTELLEDATEN
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE FILTRER DES DONNEES RELATIVES A UN POINT
DE VENTE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Catalina Marketing International, Inc., (2350472), 200 Carillon Parkway,
St. Petersburg, FL 33716, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

OFF, George, W., 65 Sea Island Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660, (US)
KATZ, Gary, M., 3128 Hemlock Lane, Northbrook, IL 60062, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Doble, Richard George Vivian et al (83312), Langner Parry 52-54 High
Holborn, London, WC1V 6RR, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 664034 A1 950726 (Basic)
EP 664034 A1 950927
EP 664034 B1 010711
WO 9409440 940428

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93920242 930823; WO 93US7846 930823

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 960517 921009

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC;
NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60 ; G07G-001/00

NOTE: No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200128	979
CLAIMS B	(German)	200128	1091
CLAIMS B	(French)	200128	1266
SPEC B	(English)	200128	3787

Total word count - document A 0
Total word count - document B 7123
Total word count - documents A + B 7123

...SPECIFICATION of a selected product or group of products. The filter types may also include a **cashier** filter, to capture events relating to **cashier** activity; a system filter, for capturing events relating to system events and errors; a tendering activity filter, for capturing events relating to the customer's **tendering** of **payment**; a consumer diary filter, for capturing events relating to specific customer activity; a random purchase...or to a specific item. Advantages of an item filter are discussed further below.

(b) **Cashier** test, allows logging of specific activities that occur

during the sales process. These filters can...the activity of a patio register during a sidewalk sale, the activity of a specific **cashier**, or overall sales at all registers during specific time periods. This data would be logged...
...item, the price of the item, and the quantity involved in the transaction. For the **cashier** activity filter, such data as the **cashier** identification, an activity indicator, and the date and time of the recorded event, are recorded...

27/3,AB, PARTIAL K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00386528
Sales data transmission system
Verkaufsdatenubertragungssystem
Systeme de transmission de donnees de vente
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ISHIDA CO., Ltd., (1640871), 44 Shogoin-Sannocho Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi,
(JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)
INVENTOR:
Ikeda, Tetsuo, 3-25-5, Karasaki, Otsu-shi, Shiga, (JP)
Nobutsugu, Hideo, Shinwa Yamashina High-Life 1012, 7-5,Otowanoda-cho,
Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Zmyj, Erwin, Dipl.-Ing., Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. (13521), Rosenheimer Strasse
52/II, 81669 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 380082 A2 900801 (Basic)
EP 380082 A3 921230
EP 380082 B1 970409
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90101426 900124;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8916684 890125
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60 ; G01G-019/414; G07G-001/14
ABSTRACT EP 380082 A2
A sales data transmission system includes a sales data processor (A) such as a scale of the type capable of calculating and displaying a sales price from a unit price and a measured weight, a communication device (6) which is made a part of this data processor and transmits and receives signals indicative of sales data and a memory unit (M) which serves not only to receive and store the sales data transmitted from the communication device but also to transmit the stored sales data back to the communication device in response to a request signal therefrom.
(see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 106
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	231
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	423
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	380
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	531
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	3819
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	3713
Total word count - document A			4050
Total word count - document B			5047
Total word count - documents A + B			9097

...SPECIFICATION to and stored in the memory unit carried by an operator such as a store **clerk**. If the operator subsequently walks over to another sales data processor and operates it, the...an optical communication method;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart of operations by a store **clerk** ;

Fig. 5 is a flow chart of operations by the control device;

Fig. 6 is...

...device 8.

Next, the routine of system operation by an operator such as a store **clerk** (**CLERK**) as well as the corresponding operations of the sales data processor (such as a price...concurrently to the flow charts of Figs. 4-7.

Before using the scale A, the **clerk** operates the ADD key on its input device 2 (Step 401) to check what information...

...its ID code (assigned uniquely either to the memory device M itself or to the **clerk** who carries it) as well as the purchase data then stored therein (Step 603 from...

...the old sales data hitherto stored in the memory unit M (Step 708). When the **clerk** is beginning to use one of the scales for a new customer, however, the memory...

...zero as the total purchase price.

After operating the ADD key in Step 401, the **clerk** checks the ID code and the total purchase price displayed on the display device 4...

...of improving the reliability of the data transmission and it should be noted that the **clerk** is thereby also checking the condition of the battery for the memory unit M.

When a customer makes an order to the **clerk** after the preparatory routine described above is completed, the **clerk** enters the unit price of the ordered item from the input device 2 (Step 403). The **clerk** then takes out the requested item and measures the required amount of the retrieved item (Step 404), causing the control device 9 to display the weight value (Step 501) and to calculate and display the price of the measured amount (Step...

...wish to purchase anything more and is ready to pay (YES in Step 405), the **clerk** operates the input device 2 to enter the amount received from the customer (Step 406) and operates the TOTAL key (Step 407, YES...506-508. The control device 9 thereupon calculates the change to be returned by the **clerk** to the customer (Steps 513 and 514) and causes the printer 5 to print up...

...addition in Step 512 is the same as the price calculated in Step 502. The **clerk** checks the amount of the change displayed on the display device 3 (Step 408) and...
...409).

If the customer has additional purchases to be made (NO in Step 405), the **clerk** does not operate the TOTAL key but operates the ADD key (Step 410). This causes...therein. These data are also displayed on the display device 2 and checked by the **clerk** (Step 411). If the customer moved on to another scale to buy another item (YES in Step 412 and Step 413), the **clerk** follows the customer and operates the ADD key on that scale (Step 401), causing this...

...this scale through its communication device 6 and displayed on its display device 4. The **clerk** checks this display (Step 402) and takes out the item desired by the customer, proceeding...

...move on to a different scale for the next purchase (NO in Step 412), the **clerk** takes out the next purchase item (Step 413) and carries out Steps 403 and 404 on the same scale, entering its unit price and measuring

the required amount. This causes the control device 9 to repeat Steps 501 and 502, followed by Steps 504, 509 and 517, calculating and displaying the unit price, weight and purchase price of the selected item.

If the TOTAL key is operated thereafter, the...
...of the present invention may be designed so as to be operable only by a clerk carrying the memory unit M. This may be accomplished, for example, by inserting the steps...
...with a communication capability may be additionally provided such that the ID codes of individual clerks can be checked for the purpose of labor management. As still another example, the system...
...be transmitted thereto.

Alternatively, a store may decide to ask the customers, instead of the clerks, to individually carry a memory unit M. In such a store, a memory unit M...

29/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01599392

Settled weight scale for a checkout system
Stabilisierte Waage fur ein Verkaufstellenabrechungssystem
Balance stabilisee pour un systeme de caisse d'enregistrement

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NCR INTERNATIONAL INC., (1449480), 1700 South Patterson Boulevard,
Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Blanford, Denis Michael, 2664 Heath Lane, Duluth, Georgia 30096, (US)
Maddox, Craig Edward, 153 Mystic Cove, Lilburn, Georgia 30096, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Williamson, Brian et al (84715), International IP Department, NCR
Limited, 206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1324288 A2 030702 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002258290 021202;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 34536 011227

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR;
IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; SI; SK; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07G-001/00 ; G01G-019/414

ABSTRACT EP 1324288 A2

A retail terminal includes a scale for weighing items to be purchased. The scale is operative to obtain a settled or stable weight of items placed thereon either after a predetermined time delay from when the items were placed on the scale or the receipt of an actuation signal from a trigger or actuator. This allows time for the scanning of an item of the items on the scale via a scanner of the retail terminal generally associated with the lifting of the item from the scale in order for the item to be scanned.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 96

NOTE: Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200327	466
SPEC A	(English)	200327	8216
Total word count - document A			8682
Total word count - document B			0

Total word count - documents A + B 8682

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07G-001/00 ...

...SPECIFICATION the processor 12 when manually actuated. Manual actuation is provided by a customer or assistant (clerk) in response to a successful scan by the scanner 18 and return to the scale 16. The actuator 20 may be a key on...

...well, the actuator 20 may be the same devices or different ones located on the scanner 18. In summation, the actuator 20 may be any type of manually activated device that...

...processor 12. When the processor 12 receives the actuation signal from the actuator 20, a weight measurement is obtained from the scale 16. If, however, the default timer times out before actuation, the processor 12 obtains a weight measurement from the scale 16. The final, stable, or settled weight is processed by the processor 12 in like manner to the retail terminal 10 of...

29/3,AB,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00456252

Check-out counter with automatic scanning.

Kassenstand mit Selbst-Scanning.

Comptoir d'enregistrement a balayage automatique.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 443407 A1 910828 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91101913 910212;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 4005105 900217

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07G-001/00

ABSTRACT EP 443407 A1 (Translated)

At a check-out counter in self service shops having automatic scanning of the goods presented by the customer, a monitoring count of the scanned goods is provided as the goods are conveyed to the packing box. This monitoring count is effected with the aid of a light barrier. A first count takes place at the same time as the articles are scanned in each case. The counting pulses supplied from the two counting paths can be evaluated in different ways. Thus, when the counting pulses are in agreement a light signal recognisable to the customer and the cashier can be triggered. The signal evaluation can also be used in order to shut down the conveyor belt or to initiate other measures .

TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 124

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): German; German; German

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(German)	EPABF1	221
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SPEC A	(German)	EPABF1	1369
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Total word count - document A 1590
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 1590

29/3,AB,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00376144

Electronic scale device with printer for retail stores.

Elektronische Waage mit Drucker fur den Detailhandel.

Balance electronique avec imprimante pour le commerce de detail.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TERAOKA SEIKO CO., LTD., (667511), 13-12, Kugahara 5-chome, Ohta-ku Tokyo
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INVENTOR:

Mori, Kunio, Teraoka Seiko Co., Ltd. 13-12, Kugahara 5-chome, Ohta-ku
Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Mongredien, Andre et al (17412), c/o SOCIETE DE PROTECTION DES INVENTIONS
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 362075 A2 900404 (Basic)
EP 362075 A3 910502
EP 362075 B1 930602

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89402685 890929;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 88246922 880930

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01G-019/415; G07G-001/00

ABSTRACT EP 362075 A2

An electronic scale device which measures weight of an item and calculates a price of the item by multiplying the weight of the item by a unit price of the item, and has printing device for printing out item data including the weight of the item and the price of the item on a label paper or a receipt paper, the electronic scale device consisting of:

(a) a memory device for storing member-customer data including customer name, customer address, and total amount eligible for rebate based on total purchase amount, the member-customer data being read from the memory device by inputting customer-identification data;

(b) a calculating device for calculating rebate data including rebate amount or a number of points for rebate, based on the total amount eligible for rebate; and

(c) a printer control device for controlling the printing device to print out at least one data set including the customer name and the customer address and a second data set including the rebate data on a receipt paper or a label paper by device of the printing device.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 185

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	728
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	647
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	798
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	4496
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6669
Total word count - documents A + B			6669

...SPECIFICATION scale body 1. The double display 2 has a first display 2a for the store **clerk** on a front face, and a second **display** 2b for the customer on a rear face. Each of the first display 2a and...
...area 2c of 256 X 256 dots. On the display area 2c, item names, item **weight**, item prices, the total amount of a **purchase**, and the like, can be displayed. An operating panel 3 is angled and mounted to the front face of the scale body 1 so that the store **clerk** can easily operate the operating panel 3. As shown in Fig. 3, the operating panel 3 is provided with a pad of preset...
...consists of 50 (5 rows 10 columns) keys shown in Fig. 3, and is for directly recalling PLU (price look-up) data such as the stored unit price (price per unit **weight**), and the like, in accordance with the PLU number. The keypad 5 may be used for inputting many kinds of data and the function keys 6 not only have functions which is needed in selling by **measure** but also have functions for moving cursors in the display 2 and correcting data displayed in the display 2. The **key switch** 7 is for changing the modes such as setting, checking, registering, and calculating. A clear key for clearing the input data, and a tare key for inputting the **weight** of a container (such as a paper **bag**, a plastic dish, etc.) are added to the keypad 5. Inside the scale body 1...
...bar-code reader 15 reads bar-code data corresponding to a bar-code when a **scanning** groove 18 of the bar-code reader 15 **scans** a printed bar-code 17 of a **bar**-code card 16 as shown in Fig. 5. The bar-code card 16 having the...the electronic scale device is on standby, a customer brings several items to the store **clerk** and asks for a total price. The **store clerk** places the items on the scale plate 1a, and then pushes the appropriate keys of the preset keys 4 of the operating panel...
...item number data (KD). When the items are placed on the scale plate 1a, the **weight** of the item is **measured** by the **load** cell 1b and **weight** data (WD) corresponding to the **weight** are **outputted** from the load cell controller 20. When the item data (KD) is supplied to the operating panel controller 23 by use...

29/3,AB,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00238498

Electric cash register.

Elektrische Registrierkasse.

Caisse enregistreuse electrique.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 233652 A2 870826 (Basic)
EP 233652 A3 890802
EP 233652 B1 921230

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87102451 870220;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8638003 860221

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07G-001/00

ABSTRACT EP 233652 A2

Electric cash register.

An electronic cash register is provided which an operator can operate by inserting a card therein on which at least an operable period of time for which said register is operable has been recorded. The register can be operated when the present time is within the operable period of time recorded on the card.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 59

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	408
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	344
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	478
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	2811
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4041
Total word count - documents A + B			4041

...SPECIFICATION and a RAM 8. The card reader 2 operates to read card data from a **cashier** card containing **cashier** data in a format. An example of the format is as shown in Fig. 6. In Fig. 6, the **cashier** data includes a confidential password number, an operable period of time in the form of a start time and an end time, and a **cashier**'s name. The keyboard 3 is used to enter a confidential password number when the **cashier** operates the ECR, or **enter** monetary **data** during the sale of a commodity, and has a variety of keys as shown in Fig. 4. The time piece circuit 4 **measures** the present time. The display unit 5 operates to display department codes and PLU (price look-up) codes **entered** when the **sales** of commodities are registered, and to display commodity unit prices or a total of the...

29/3, AB, K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00163895

Sales data processing system.

Verkaufsdatenverarbeitungssystem.

Systeme de traitement de donnees de vente.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Karasawa, Hideo, 501-2, Yata Mishima-shi, Shizuoka-ken, (JP)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 168627 A2 860122 (Basic)

EP 168627 A3 871111

EP 168627 B1 931215

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 85107146 850611;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 84119792 840613; JP 84119793 840613; JP 84119794 840613

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07G-001/06 ; G01G-019/413; G01G-023/42

ABSTRACT EP 168627 A2

Sales data processing system.

A sales data processing system reads sales data containing article codes previously attached to sales articles, and executes registration of sales data according to the sales data thus read. The sales data processing system includes a first weighing scale (2) for measuring weight of a plurality of sales articles whose sales data is to be read out, a second weighing scale (3) for measuring weight of a plurality of sales articles whose sales data have been read out, first and second data memories for storing stable weight data from the first and second weighing scales (2 and 3), third and fourth memories for storing variant amounts of weight data derived from the first and second weighing scales (2 and 3) when an article is removed from the first weighing scale (2) and is then placed on the second weighing scale (3) after the sales data of the article is read out, and a data processing unit for executing the registration of the sales data according to the readout sales data when it is detected that the contents in the third and fourth memories are substantially coincident with each other.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 195

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	740
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	548
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	894
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	3009
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5191
Total word count - documents A + B			5191

...SPECIFICATION the program data stored in the ROM 52. The CPU 50 first detects that the **weight** data derived from the first **weight** scale 2 increasingly varies from "0" gram and is set at a fixed value greater than the minimum effective **weight**, that is, an article or all of the articles purchased by a customer have been placed on the first scale 2. Upon this detection, the CPU 50 retrieves the stable **weight** data from the first **weight** scale 2, and stores it in the first scale data memory 54-2. The first **weighing** scale 2 holds the previous **weight** data as the effective data until the **weight** data becomes stable. This is done by the known manner. After the **weight** data becomes stable, the scale 2 produces the new stable **weight** data. Following this, the CPU 50 sets the contents of the first scale data memory...

...memory 54-2 into the work memory 54-8. The CPU 50 also retrieves the **weight** data from the second **weighing** scale 3, and stores it in the second scale data memory 54-3. Initially, no article is placed on the scale 3, and hence the **weight** data from scale 3 is "0". Under this condition, the CPU 50 repeatedly stores the **weight** data of the first scale 2 into the first scale data memory 54-2. During...

...those of the work memory 54-8, the CPU 50 inhibits the setting of the **weight** data of the scale 2 into the memory 54-2. This being the case, the...

...54-2 from the data WMD of the memory 54-8, thereby to obtain a **weight** variation. The **weight** variation data WVD1 is then set into the scale

variation data memory 54-4. Subsequently...
...this condition, the CPU 50 checks whether or not a code of the article is scanned for its reading out by the scanner 4, that is, whether the code data is received or not. If the check result is YES in this step, the code, as read out, is stored in the scanning data memory 54-6.
Then, in STEP 2, using the article code AC stored in...
...areas ACM-1 to ACM-N in the memory 54-1, reads out the registered weight data RWD of the corresponding article from a corresponding one of the weight data memory areas WTM-1 to WTM-N and sets the registered weight data into the article weight memory 54-11. Under this condition, the CPU 50 checks whether or not the weight data in the second scale data memory 54-3 is equal to that in the work memory 54-8, while repeating the storing of the weight data of the second scale 3 into the memory 54-3. This operation is effected by the CPU 50 to check if the code scanned article is set on the second scale 2. If the check result is NO, that is, if the weight data SD2 of the memory 54-3 is different from that WMD of the work memory 54-8, the CPU 50 inhibits the weight data of the scale 3 from being stored in the scale data memory 54-3, while at the same time obtaining a weight variation by subtracting the data SD2 of the memory 54-3 from the data WMD second scale variation data memory 54-5, and the data RWD of the article weight memory 54-11. If these data are not equal to one another, the CPU 50 determines that the article scanned differs from the article placed on the second scale 3, and that the customer might have acted dishonestly or erroneously in scanning. Upon this decision, the CPU 50 executes an error processing function. During error processing, the...
...error by driving an alarm buzzer or an alarm lamp. To clear error processing, the cashier need only push a clear key 61-3. If these items of data WVD1, WVD2...
...the CPU 50 searches the memory 54-1 for the article code stored in the scanning data memory 54-6. By this search, the CPU 50 reads out data on the...
...When the contents are not coincident with each other, and it is detected that the weight measured by the first scale is not 0 gram, the CPU 50 decides that the scanning of the article is not complete. Upon this decision, the CPU 50 returns its data...
...scale data memory 54-2 into the work memory 54-8, and prepares for the scanning operation of the next article. When the contents SD2 and ISD are not coincident and the weight measured by the first scale is 0 gram, the CPU 50 executes the error processing to...
...the initial scale data memory 54-7, the CPU 50 decides that all of the scanning operations by the customer are complete. The CPU 50 then drives the display 60 to...

29/3,AB,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00772962

REVENUE BALANCING METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM
PROCEDE DE BALANCE DES RECETTES ET PROGRAMME INFORMATIQUE
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US (Residence), US (Nationality)

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200106470 A1 20010125 (WO 0106470)

Application: WO 2000US19657 20000717 (PCT/WO US0019657)

Priority Application: US 99144276 19990715; US 2000616401 20000714

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9105

English Abstract

A revenue balancing method and computerized process that quickly, accurately, and easily reconciles or balances revenue contained in a first cash drawer while at the same time building or filling a second cash drawer. Direct reconciliation and balancing is performed by the use of a computerized system (10) coupled with a weight scale (14) calculating on-hand cash, currency, and other transaction receipts and matching these receipts to target amounts thereby preparing a second cash drawer simultaneously with accounting of the first cash drawer.

Main International Patent Class: G07G-001/00

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... an operator to remove revenue from a first cash drawer that was used by a cashier after a break or shift and to place the revenue in or on a second, initially empty cash drawer that is placed on a weigh scale. The computer receives weight measurements from the weigh scale as revenue is placed in or on the second cash drawer, and based on these weight indications, counts the revenue as it is added to the second cash drawer...